

TROUBLE BROODING

The Americans Will Have the Filipinos to Reckon With

IN THE PROBLEM IN THE ORIENT

The Natives in Favor of a Government of Themselves—Aguinaldo Rapidly Increasing His Military Strength and Otherwise Behaving as if there Were no Peace Commission.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The steamship Belgic arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu. Among the passengers was E. W. Harden, a special commissioner of the state department, who was sent to Manila to report on the resources of the Philippines.

He said that Aguinaldo has established headquarters at Malolo, thirty miles from Manila; that he has 30,000 Mauser rifles, thousands of rounds of ammunition and has a cartridge factory in full operation. He is importing arms all the time, getting most of them from American firms, and Mr. Harden says carries on these operations under the eyes of the military.

He maintains a regular government, collecting export and import duties at all ports but Manila. The feeling among Filipinos in favor of an independent government is exceedingly strong and it will take a great deal of time and many men to subdue them should they resort to arms.

Members of the Sixth California regiment returned today from their homes in various parts of the state to be mustered out of service. They have been allowed thirty days' furlough, which expires tomorrow.

A COMBINATION GOVERNOR CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

But the Nebraska Legislature Is Republican.

Adjutant General Corbin's Report of Operations of Army Nearly Ready.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 10.—Chairman Snyder of the republican state committee concedes the election of Pointer, fusion, for governor by 10,000. The balance of the ticket resulted in about the same proportion. The republicans will have a majority of four in the legislature on joint ballot.

WEST VIRGINIA IS RIGHT.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 10.—A. D. White, secretary of the republican state committee, says: The West Virginia legislature is republican in both branches of the senate by ten, and the house by three. This insures a republican senate.

A WORKING MAJORITY.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Dispatches to the Associated Press to 11:15 a. m. today from 347 out of 357 congressional districts show the republicans elected 183 and the democrats and fusionists 164. There are still ten doubtful districts.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Thirteen precincts are still missing in San Francisco, but the registrar expects to have the complete vote on the state ticket early this afternoon. With 756 precincts out of 2,407 in the state still to hear from Gage leads Maguire by 23,826 votes. The republicans have surely elected all the rest of the state ticket except secretary of state and Van Fleet for the supreme court.

A GROWING MAJORITY.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committee believes the republican majority in the next house will reach twenty.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The senate and the assembly will be strongly republican. Of the eighty new assemblymen, sixty are republicans, and of the twenty new senators, fifteen are republicans. One independent for assemblyman was elected in San Bernardino. Including those just elected and the holdovers, the senate will have twenty-six republicans and fourteen democrats; total, 40. Of the eighty assemblymen, sixty-one are republicans, one independent and the remainder democrats. The completed count may alter this category very slightly.

WASHINGTON'S RESULT.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—Conceding the doubtful representatives to the fusionists the legislature on joint ballot stands: Republicans, 81; fusion, 30; independent, 1.

MONTANA SETTLED.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 10.—A. J. Campbell, democrat, will have a plurality of 5,000 for congress. Republicans will have less than twenty members all told in the legislature out of ninety-two.

A STAND-OFF IN IDAHO.

Boise, Ida., Nov. 10.—The republicans claim to have elected eleven of the twenty-one members of the state senate and twenty of the forty-nine members of the house.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

All Difficulties Not Solved—The Real Conflict Over Bahr-el-Ghazal.

London, Nov. 10.—The Standard expresses profound and unalloyed satisfaction that the cause of the quarrel with France has been removed by the withdrawal of the Marchand expedition from Fashoda, but, it says, it remains to be seen how far France has thereby resigned her claims to other parts of Egyptian territory, which are equally inadmissible. It notes that Lord Salisbury's words do not cover the whole ground.

The Morning Post welcomes the withdrawal as an indication that good relations between France and Great Britain are in no wise impossible, but at the same time it says that Lord Salisbury's guarded words disclosed the fact that this difficulty had not been solved. The government will need, for some time to come, the uncompromising support of the nation.

The Daily News congratulates the French government on its good sense. It declares that it would be a mistake to suppose that the settlement of the Fashoda question involves the settlement of other questions in the same regions. It hopes that hereafter there will be more complete success in the cause of international good will.

The Daily Mail says: "Lord Salisbury may congratulate himself on the greatest victory British diplomacy has achieved in twenty years, but the real diplomatic conflict will be over the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Lord Salisbury's silence on the topic is eloquent, especially in conjunction with his warning that all causes of controversy have not been removed."

The Daily Graphic says that it must be impressed upon France that Great Britain does not abandon the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The resolution of Great Britain not to allow it to be seized by any foreign power is irrevocable.

The Chronicle expresses the hope that France, having gone so far, will for her own interests, go a little further and amicably settle other matters in controversy, not only in China, Newfoundland and Siam.

The Times, while welcoming the evacuation of Fashoda, contends that that place throughout the whole controversy stood for the Egyptian Sudan as a whole. It says: "Our naval preparations never meant that we were ready to go to war for a few acres of swamp at Fashoda, apart from their symbolic representative significance. The control of the Nile valley and the possession of Egypt of the provinces that were temporarily overrun by the Khalifa, are the real object of our endeavor. We cannot on any account consent to yield to diplomacy any portion of these rightful claims, in defiance of which we have been ready to go to war. Within that region indicated there can be no question of compensation or concession. The

sort the mail for delivery, and when returning, he will prepare it to be placed on the train. He expects to barely make expenses, but the government will pay him a royalty on all similar wagons, should the scheme be put into general operation. It is believed that by this method, much more work can be done than by a single carrier.

FOR NICARAGUA CANAL.

Commission to Report in Favor of Government Control.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Nicaragua canal commission appointed by the president has nearly completed its work, and the report will be handed to Secretary Hay in a month. It is known that the commission will report that the project of a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific by the Nicaragua route is feasible and practical, presenting no engineering problems, which cannot be met, and that the cost can be presented with a fair degree of mathematical exactness. Admiral Walker expressed the opinion before a congressional committee that the cost would be within \$125,000,000.

The report, it is understood, will be unanimous. It will not refer to the political questions. They involve concessions and rights granted by Nicaragua to the old Nicaragua canal company and recently to a company of American capitalists; the question of the right of the United States to build the canal as a distance government enterprise, without reference to private concessions, as contemplated by the Freylinghuysen treaty, and later advocated by Secretary Sherman, and the complications growing out of the disappearance of Nicaragua, as a sovereign nation, and its absorption by the United States of Central America.

Some of the members of the commission will hold that the government and not private enterprise is the only means by which the canal can be constructed. One of the most serious obstacles urged against the canal as a government project has been the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the right of joint occupancy and control under it claimed by Great Britain. Under it is a growing feeling that the sentiments developed between the two countries during the progress of the recent war will go far to remove this and probably pave the way for a complete understanding between the countries.

THE NEW PACIFIC LINE.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Arrangements are completed for a new line of steamers between this port and China and between San Diego and the Orient. The line will connect with the Santa Fe. Westbound freight will be shipped from San Francisco, but eastbound freight will be sent from San Diego. The line is the California and Oriental Steamship company, and three vessels are on the way from European ports.

GENERAL MILES' REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The report of Major-General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public today by the direction of Secretary Alger. The keynotes of the report is found in one of the opening sentences where it is said: "The military operations during the year have been extraordinary, unusual and extensive," a statement which is fully borne out by the long recital of important events which General Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

In point of interest, the document divides naturally into four chapters, for while a brief allusion is made to such matters as military expeditions to Alaska, interest naturally centers in the portion which treats of the war with Spain. Under this general head the report deals with the plans of the campaign, of the war preparations, with the Santiago campaign, with General Miles' operations in Porto Rico, and lastly with the necessity of making the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country.

There is an entire absence of any evidence in direct criticism, though certain sentences in the report are italicized in an apparent desire to justify previously expressed plans of details of campaigns. Where it deals with events the document is largely made up of quotations from official dispatches.

Understanding now happily removed, so far as its dangerous elements are concerned, will not be without permanent good, if it disabuses our neighbors of the impression that we will not fight for our rights."

A TRAVELING POST OFFICE.

Mail Wagon to Collect and Deliver Letters on a 30-Mile Route.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The postoffice department has decided to make a new experiment in the rural free delivery system, which is in effect, the establishment of a traveling postoffice. Some time ago a resident of Westminster, Md., wrote to the department offering to build such a postoffice, to be drawn by two horses, and to establish a system between Westminster and the surrounding villages, covering a distance of thirty miles, for \$1,375 a year. The plan was accepted today.

The wagon will be similar to the postoffice wagons in use in the cities. The postman will start from Westminster in the morning and visit a number of small towns in the vicinity, collecting and delivering mail en route. Any farmer living within two miles of the road along which the wagon passes will be allowed to place a letter box at the roadside, in which his mail can be deposited by the carrier, and from which the carrier will take the outgoing mail. At several small places where there is no postoffice, a number of boxes will be put up, which will practically form an automatic postoffice.

The inventor of the scheme will act as postmaster, and will sell stamps, money orders, etc., stamp letters and assort them for the mails. While driving out in the morning he will as-

A COLORED EDITOR

Promulgated an Unpopular Opinion at Wilmington N. C.

HE RETIRED FROM JOURNALISM

The Dissenting Citizens Annihilated His Plant, Committed Slaughter Among His People and Indulged in Another Municipal Election.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A Star special from Wilmington, N. C., says: Events have moved rapidly in Wilmington this morning and while the people have made good their threats to take vengeance upon a negro newspaper which published an editorial derogatory to white women, at 7:30 o'clock the negroes not having responded to the demand for the removal of the press of the Record, the negro newspaper, ex-Representative Waddell, chairman of the white committee of twenty-five, repaired to the light infantry armory where he was to meet the citizens by appointment. Eight o'clock was the last hour of grace for the negroes to reply, and that hour passed without an answer being received.

The citizens then waited half an hour for reinforcements. Meantime armed men had begun to gather in the wide street in front of the armory. They carried rifles, shotguns and ammunition and the assembling included some of the most solid citizens of the town. At 8:30 o'clock the procession headed by ex-Representative Waddell and the committee of twenty-five moved in the direction of the Record printing shop. All along the line or march the procession was joined by armed citizens and when the negro quarter was reached the negroes could be seen a few blocks away running into their houses.

When the crowd arrived in front of the Record, a two-story frame building, picket lines were thrown out across the streets and squads of men went to the squares in the neighborhood. Later, Waddell with a rifle on his shoulder went to the door of the building and knocked, but there being no response the door was soon burst open. Citizens surged into the place and commenced the work of destruction. The furniture was smashed and thrown into the street, the floors were gutted of movables and the building was fired and destroyed.

A later dispatch to the Star says: Between 1 and 2 o'clock there were several skirmishes. The total casualties at 3 p. m. were eight negroes killed, three wounded and three whites wounded. Special trains are being run from Wilmington from other towns with reinforcements and arms. Goldsboro has started 500 men. Laurinburg started 150, and other places have offered help if needed. The light infantry, the regular state militia organization, will probably take command of the situation here and its officers direct the patrolling and guarding of the city. It is understood that the governor has given sanction to this plan, and if carried out it will have a salutary effect.

Authority is practically vested in the committee of twenty-five, who are now trying to restore order, quiet the situation and hold in check the reckless element among the whites. A rapid fire machine gun on a wagon manned by a crew armed with Winchesters

generally believed. If confirmed it will mean the failure of General Calixto Garcia's propaganda among the Cubans in favor of the United States. Colonel Williams is ill, and it is suspected that he is suffering with yellow fever.

General Miller of the American commission came to the city from the Salton Trocha today to see Captain-General Blanco. He returned without seeing him.

A KETTLE OF GREASE.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 10.—An overturned kettle of grease caught on fire in the Great Western tin plate company's mill today. Owing to a hurricane blowing the plant was in ashes in half an hour. The plant employed 275 skilled workmen. Loss \$120,000.

NOT THE TERESA.

Nassau N. P., Nov. 10.—The steamer ashore off Cat Island, supposed to be abandoned cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, is now described as being a disarmed warship flying the American flag and showing signs of having been on fire.

TWO LOST BOATS.

Point Pelee Lighthouse, Lake Erie, Nov. 10.—The steamer J. P. Donaldson lost two of her coarcs this morning six miles southeast of Dumay Lighthouse. The missing boats cannot be sighted today, and it is feared they have foundered in the gale. Each boat carried a crew of about six men.

HONOLULU NEWS.

Increasing Sickness at the Military Camp.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The steamer Australia brings the following advices to the Associated Press from Honolulu under date of November 2: Sickness among the soldiers in camp here is increasing. New cases are of almost hourly occurrence. Typhoid is rampant and the nursing force is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it. Since August 28 fifteen soldiers have succumbed to various diseases, typhoid carrying off seven. Last evening there were more than 200 New Yorkers on the sick list. Every effort is being made to place the camp in a sanitary condition.

The troops here Valencia and Senator sailed yesterday afternoon and the Arizona, which has been delayed here on account of an accident to her water tank, will sail on Sunday for Manila. Captain John Barneson of the Arizona resigned his command and has gone to Seattle. First Officer C. W. Ames succeeds him. General King has been confined to his room for several days suffering from the effects of a vaccination wound. There is fear of blood poisoning.

PREDICTING TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 10.—The St. James Gazette, commenting upon the Marquis of Salisbury's allusion to the United States in his speech at Guildhall last night, says: "American imperialism has promptly landed the United States in a war with Spain and it may land her in other complications in the far east."

CUBANS THREATEN TROUBLE

According to Spanish Advises They Will Obstruct Our Occupation.

Havana, Nov. 10.—Sensational reports have been received from Gila by the Spanish authorities. According to these reports the Spanish troops, when they left Gila three days ago, marched out with military honors, escorted by American soldiers. The Spaniards were commanded by General Luque and Nario, and as they marched out the former shouted "Viva Espana." The Cubans answered with cries of "Long live Spain."

One Cuban chief who witnessed the evacuation is reported to have said: "We have lost our mother, but a stepmother remains." The Cubans, numbering 4,000 well armed men, withdrew to Eljaro, some miles in the interior, where they intrenched themselves. According to the Spanish advises a conflict will occur when the Americans enter the town, which had been occupied by the Cuban army since its capture by General Calixto Garcia, shortly after the fall of Santiago. The Spaniards say that the Cubans established a civil government there and kept good order under their flag until the Americans came. Then quarrels began, and some American soldiers tore the Cuban flag down and trampled on it. The American military commander dismissed the Cuban municipal officers and took charge of affairs himself. There is no telegraphic communication between Havana and Gila, and it is impossible to verify the report. In Spanish official circles the report is